

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reason or Treason: 6th Grade Logic & Fallacy Challenge

Analyze structural validity and identify common informal fallacies within relatable social and historical scenarios to sharpen sixth-grade evaluative thinking.

1. A student argues: 'If we allow students to bring reusable water bottles to class, eventually they will start bringing entire picnic baskets and nobody will ever get any work done!' Which fallacy is this?

- A. Ad Hominem
- B. Slippery Slope
- C. Red Herring
- D. Circular Reasoning

2. In a deductive argument, if the premises are true and the logic is valid, the conclusion must be true.

- A. True
- B. False

3. When someone ignores an opponent's actual position and instead attacks an exaggerated or misrepresented version of it, they are using the _____ fallacy.

- A. Hasty Generalization
- B. False Analogy
- C. Straw Man
- D. Bandwagon

4. Maya notices that the last three times the school cafeteria served tacos, it was a Tuesday. She concludes: 'The cafeteria always serves tacos on Tuesdays.' What type of reasoning is Maya using?

- A. Deductive Reasoning
- B. Inductive Reasoning
- C. Syllogistic Reasoning
- D. Circular Reasoning

5. An 'Ad Hominem' attack is a logical way to win a debate because it focuses on the character of the person talking.

- A. True
- B. False

6. Premise 1: All mammals have backbones. Premise 2: A dolphin is a mammal. Conclusion: Therefore, a dolphin has a backbone. This is an example of:

- A. A valid deductive syllogism
- B. An inductive generalization
- C. A false dilemma
- D. An appeal to authority

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7. A speaker says, 'Either we fund the new library, or our children will never learn to read.' This is a _____, because it ignores other possibilities.

- A. Post Hoc Fallacy
- B. Red Herring
- C. False Dilemma
- D. Hasty Generalization

8. If you argue that a new school rule is good simply because 'everyone else is doing it' or 'it's the most popular opinion,' which fallacy are you using?

- A. The Bandwagon Fallacy
- B. The Gambler's Fallacy
- C. The Anecdotal Fallacy
- D. The Burden of Proof Fallacy

9. A logical 'fallacy' is a name for a mistake in reasoning that makes an argument weak or invalid.

- A. True
- B. False

10. In logic, _____ is the process of using what you already know to be true to figure out what else must be true.

- A. Inference
- B. Opinion
- C. Bias
- D. Observation